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Businces Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORZIGN.-Servia has called out 6,000 of her reserved troops. Seventeen persons were killed and 37 injured by a railroad accident near Cervia, in Spain. = The Roumanian Parliament is called to meet July 2. = The Americans in London are

preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July. Domestic .- At St. Louis, the anti-Tilden men from New-York are doing hard work; nothing is talked of scarcely except Tilden's strength; the friends of the Governor at present advices exhibit no signs of weakening. - The Republican nominations have been ratified in Cincinnati; Mr. Bristow spoke, and was received with enthusiasm. ---- Mr. Blaine's health does not improve; he will leave Washington to-morrow. — Baccalaureate set-mons were delivered at Yale, Harvard, Union, Vassar, Wesleyan, Amherst, Lafayette, and Dartmouth col-

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, Saturday, a long dis eassion of modes of taxation in the District of Columbia took place, resulting in a recommittal of the pending bills. === The House passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and elected Mr. Sayler of for a moment what manner of men aker pro tem. during Mr. Kerr's absence.

CITY AND SUBURAN .- Testimony was taken in the investigation of the excess of expenditure over the appropriation for the new Post Office, === The new Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart was dedicated. = A man was fatally wounded in Union square by a thrust of a stake in the eye. ____ Gold, 112, 112, 1121s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 8915 cents. Stocks extremely dull and irregular, closing steady.

THE WEATHER .- THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate that the weather for two or three days will be cloudy, with interchanges of local rains and occasions of clear sunshine. - In this city it was very warm, with little air stirring, and continual sunshine. Thermometer, 79°, 93°, 81°.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE leaving town or traveling for the Summer can have the paper mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed whenever desired. Requests for a change of address should always mention the edition (Daily, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly), and both old and new addresses.

As several of the leading colleges have their Commencements this week, our columns of correspondence contain abstracts of baccalaureate sermons from men of eminence. A variety of highter news from the colleges also claims attention.

The utter inability of the conference committees to agree on the disputed points in the appropriation bills, is now admitted. This makes the dead lock between the Houses again complete. The danger that several of the Government Departments, including the Post-Office, will be obliged to stop their operations after June 30, looms up more eminously than before.

In Denmark, the Folkething or Lower House has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and closed the session. The King is no doubt glad to be rid of the refractory legislators on these terms. Being in accord with the people they could have been more defeat him of the nomination upon the troublesome had they desired to restrain the Government from engaging in expensive ar-

Dom Pedro's rapidity as a sight-seer has passed into a proverb. The fact that he is unable in a day or two to finish looking at the Centennial Exhibition is strong testimony to its extent and variety. Our correspondence, describing the Russian display, shows that

connected with this continent who repose there. It is probable, however, that our countrymen will be too merry minded on the Fourth to avail themselves of the Dean's friendly but gloomy proposal.

There comes from Turkey and the adjoining States the customary crop of incidents. Austria, continuing her timid policy, has resolved to "intern" 20,000 refugees in Croatia to prevent them from aiding the insurgents. Servia has called out part of her reserves, and is almost ready to begin hostilities. Mukhtar Pasha has, according to the Turkish report, relieved Nicsic, and thus rendered that fortress safe, until in the usual order of things it is again invested. At the capital all is tranquil, the Sultan being busy putting the finances in order. The situation thus portraved is not in itself alarming, but it indicates that there are elements at work which portend grave disturbance.

Mr. S. S. Cox, who may now be called the ex-Speaker pro tem., seems to be in hard luck. It was reported a few days ago that he would not attend the St. Louis Convention, but it seems, if later advices can be credited, that Mr. John Kelly laid a heavy hand on him, and gave him to understand that if he expected a renomination for Congress it would be prudent for him to attend at St. Louis and assist in defeating Gov. Tilden. Thereupon Mr. Cox having arranged, as he supposed, to have his place as Speaker pro tem. kept open for him, started a little reluctantly for the West. The news must have overtaken him on the way, that advantage had been taken of his absence to elect Mr. Sayler Speaker pro tem, and leave him out in the cold. This is hard luck. And now suppose he does not answer Mr. John Kelly's expectations in the Tilden fight, and that statesman "goes back" on him? Surely these are troublous times for well-meaning persons who want to please

The Democratic division at St. Louis seems so far to be upon Tilden and anti-Tilden, just as a fortnight ago at Cincinnati the fight was Blaine and anti-Blaine. The anti-Tilden men are making a very lively and energetic canvass, though they are in a minority, and the friends of Tilden are working just as energetically, though less demonstratively, to counteract their efforts. Other candidates are little talked of, as the fight raging round Gov. Tilden occupies everybody's attention. It may be that the fate of Mr. Blaine, leading candidate at Cincinnati, the foreshadows that of Tilden at St. Louis: but after Tilden who? is a question which one man may guess on as well as another. Meantime the citizens of St. Louis and the visitors from abroad who have gathered to participate in the proceedings or see in the shadow are enjoying the charms of good Democratic society, with occasional exhibitions of pugilism. As in 1872 and 1868, the Southern delegates are taking no very active part in the proceedings, but simply wait to see who is the strongest candidate presented from the Northern States.

FEELING FOR HIS FIFTH RIB.

To impute insincerity to the earnest patriots who are opposing the nomination of Gov. Tilden at St. Louis, because, as they say, he is corrupt and cannot be trusted to give the country administrative reform and pure government, would be perhaps carrying the thing too far. They may be in error as to their facts, or perhaps since the present Congress has made them acquainted with what the Democratic pasty can do when it starts out upon a career of reform, they have set their standard of political integrity a shade too high; but that they are not in downright dead carnest in opposing Gov. Tilden on the ground of his being a dishonest and corrupt man-who shall look over the array of his opponents and say that of them? Who shall question the motives of such men? Consider bave gone from York to St. Louis in the interest of good government and honest administration-to see to it that all they hold dear in the Republic does not suffer shipwreck in the nomination of Tilden. No need to name them. Some of them grew up where the low wash of waves upon the berme bank sang freedom's own song till the close of navigation; some of them have listened from early youth to the voice of the mule upon the towpath, and have heard and answered with unbalanced bids the navigator's ery for repairs; some learned to love truth for its own sake within the shadow of the unfinished Court-house in this city, and others have sat at the feet of the lawgivers at Albany, or themselves led up to the polls in the interest of sound merals and political health the able and unselfish repeater. And who shall say of these and such as these that they have not been pressing toward St. Louis these last few days with only a burning desire to save the nation from a great calamity? To doubt their sincerity would be like questioning the patriotism of those devoted soldiers who did such faithful service during the war

"l'apin' the bounty." It is melancholy, however, to reflect that after these gentlemen shall have succeeded in killing off Gov. Tilden as an unscrupulous and designing politician, they vill be left with no candidate on hand who stands even as well as he as a reformer. There is a prevailing notion among impartial observers, and quite a number of prominent Democrats entertain it, that Gov. Tilden is the only Democrat in publie life who has done anything at all to show that he is a practical political reformer. It may be a gross delusion, and if our St. Louis anti-Tilden reformers are correct it is just that; but the fact remains that a good many people believe the party cannot be consistent in its reform professions except it nominates Tilden at St. Louis, and that to arguments at present arged would be only a very dismal farce. And it is quite possible that some of the gentlemen who have been enconraged to trust the Democratic professions of reform on the strength of what Gov. Tilden has done, and on that alone, may experience something akin to disappointment and not unlike disgust at seeing him sacrificed. And if they understand that he is defeated because he does not reach the high standard of the

genuine Reformer. And yet there, are people who will say, "Well, if Tilden isn't to be "trusted, pray what Democrat can be ?"

If the anti-Tilden men at St. Louis were not the truth-loving and honesty-admiring patriots they are so well known to be, the prejudiced and uncharitable might say that they had been playing off the Governor as a Reformer not believing him to be one, and that finding out their mistake at some cost to themselves they had turned upon him with, "So, so, old fellow, "you mean it, do you? Well, we'll see about "that," and commenced feeling for his fifth rib. But it cannot be that they are playing at a game of deception. Oh! no. They are feeling for the Governor's fifth solely in the interest of imperiled truth.

A MODEL REFORM CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic party declares that the campaign of 1876 must be fought upon the issue of administrative reform. That is rather a large and general announcement, but it has a comfortable sound, and we have watched the organs of Democratic opinion for an explanation of its practical bearing. Two years ago the Democracy made fine headway by attacking the shortcomings of the Republican Administration, but there is no more to be made by that policy. No party can thrive forever on the faults of its adversary, and besides the Republicans have not only consured the bad practices of their own associates, but have pointedly excluded from the honors of the next Administration all who could fairly be held responsible for the errors of this one. What then is the Democratic idea of administrative reform?

Is it reform in the currency? There was a time when at least a section of the Democracy distinguished itself by an uncompromising devotion to the principle of honestly paying the nation's debts in real money; but the very men who led in the resumption movement two years ago now propose to give up this point for the sake of pleasing their inflationist brethren, and to treat the currency question as a mere abstract and sentimental issue which has no more bearing upon practical politics than the metaphysical disputes of the Thomists and the Scotists. We should like to resume, say the New-York Democrats to-day, but since you gentlemen in Ohio and Indiana say no, we are willing to give up and admit that resumption is impossible. There is no reform in that direction.

Is it reform in the civil service ? Why, the Democratic House of Representatives recently gave us Fitzhugh and Hambleton, and since the party won its little victories two years ago there has been the most indecent scramble for the spoils of office that the country remembers for many years. Wherever the Democrats have got power they have shown a decided tendency to make the civil service meaner than it ever was before; while as for reform in the methods of appointment they do not dream of it.

Is it reform in the national expenditures? The Democratic House has tried to starve the army and navy, cripple the post-office and the signal service bureau, and deny the appropriations actually needed for a decent administration of the Government, while it has devoted enormous and nanecessary sums to local improvements, and resolved to give away something like a hundred millions to a ring of claim agents. If it went on for two or three years, doing what it has tried to do this Summer, it would break the Treasury and disgrace the nation.

What then is the Democratic measure of reform? It is, as one of the principal organs of the party expresses it, to "drive the Radicals 'out of power." That is the only thing at which the opposition professes to be aiming just now. We commend the frankness of the avowal. Heretofore it has been customary for every political party to have a creed, and pretend at least to something like a national policy. But this year the Democrats appear to have discarded these formalities and made ready to go into the campaign disguised as truth-tellers. We propose to reform this government, they say, by putting you out of and getting in ourselves. Could anything be more simple?

We doubt whether the American people are prepared to conduct political contests with any such brutal frankness. There have been, in the history of the world, a few campaigns such as the Democracy proposes, but custom seems to require that their hard realities of selfishness should be covered by a little civil and natriotic pretense.

THE COLLEGE OARSMEN.

The College Regatta this year shows signs of the speedy decay which is often the sequence of a very rapid growth. The popular interest awakened by its rise was surprising. The colleges took hold of it with unprecedented energy. Year after year, as the merry month of June came round, the pretty college towns have buzzed loud under their leaves with the preparations of the oarsmen. The undergraduate, after his Winter in the gymnasium and his Spring of active paddling in the class boat, has waited more anxiously for the selection of the six than for the announcement of the prize lists. The alumni of the colleges have come forward to contribute, coach, push, pull, or do anything to give their boat a good place. The Faculty, notwithstanding large families and small salaries, have come down bandsomely "for the crew." Even the venerable President bimself has stepped from his awful throne of starch and sheepskins, and fished up from a careful pocket twenty-five dollars "for the boys." And the busy world, which cares little for the Anabasis of Cyrus or the Memorabilia of Socrates, year after year, as the dog days came, has yearned from dusty stores and dark counting-rooms for tidings of the doings of Ostrom, Otis, and Cook. Old Gradgrind, as he has read of them, almost wished that he himself was "punting" along the upper waters of the Connecticut in a shell under the cool shadow of Ascutney, or running aground on the too inviting banks of the Hoosic in the Valley of Thanatopsis. Encouraged and supported by friends within and without the colleges, the Regatta became a great institution. Last year it reached its culmination in the magnificent spectacle then witnessed of thirteen boats starting at the pisto! shot, bearing the colors of thirteen American colleges, under

split off altogether and form a New-England Association, as now seems probable, there will no doubt be formed a Middle States Association fully competent to cope with the charapions of the "region of perpetual pie." Yale and Harvard are to row by themselves at Springfield this week, but it is to be hoped that they will eventually come back into line, If, however, they stay out, and the best days of the College Regatta are past, it must still be acknowledged that great things have been accomplished. The modes of rowing and training have been carefully studied, and certain general principles fully ascertained. Old humbugs, such as the raw beef and bloody bones system of raining, have been exploded, and many wise notions about rowing have been borrowed from the English college oarsmen; so that when the British crews come over to the Centennial Exhibition, it will be from crews of young American gentlemen trained in the College Regatta that they will meet their strongest antagonists.

THE SUNDAY BEER BUSINESS. Yesterday matters resumed their ancient quietness to a considerable extent. The Commissioners adopted the old plan of giving notice to the liquor and beer sellers to close their places of business, and of taking official notice of those who refused to comply with this reasonable order. The spasmodic style of enforcing the law and the fussy way of securing a quiet Sabbath have been kept up just about as long as we supposed that they would be. The police has returned to its regular and normal methods, and the political game played under a moral pretense is for the present suspended.

We do not know that the Sanday excitements have settled even the question, Will lager intoxicate? Mr. Jacob Van Veiler of New-Jersey, being apparently of Dutch extraction, and therefore of good capacity for the experiment, swallowed in a saloon of this city on Saturday evening 30 glasses of the dubious beverage. He did this to win a bet of \$50, and with the intention of illuminating the judicial mind of the Court of Appeals in the matter of intoxicants. Mr. Van Veiler, with the \$50 in his pocket and the 30 glasses in his stomach, started for his home in New-Jersey, and desiring to reach it by the most expeditious route walked into the water at the foot of Leroy-st. He was fished out by a pair of policemen, and is new ready to swear in any court that lager will' not intoxicate, but may mislead a man into the river. We suspect that a good deal of cumulative evidence of the same kind might have been obtained last evening without much seeking for it, though nobody adopted Mr. Van Veiler's plan of diluting his Teutonic tipple.

The suit over the claim of William Wood for \$7,500 fees for service in the "opening" of Broadway, may happily do something toward compelling a reform in the method of paying for such work. It is a concoction of the old Ring, legalized by a Legislature under Tweed's control for the benefit of the "Graizes" who prevailed in his time, and who bung like barnacles on a ship to every court, commission and department of the city. We came near calling them leeches, but these repulsive reptiles have a habit of loosening their hold when they have sucked their fill, but Gratzes never get enough, and the comparison would have been insulting to the leeches. We suppose the city will in the end have to pay Mr. Wood his exorbitant charge at the rate, according to his own testimony, of over \$30 an hour, for attending merely formal proceedings during his leisure hours while a Dock and School Commissioner at \$10,000 a year. With the very highest appreciation of Mr. Wood's services, we do not think them worth so much money. But it is the system which needs correcting, and until this is done the city will continue to be and deserve to be plundered by act of Legislature.

The Woman Suffrage Centennial, to be held it Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, next Monday, July 3, in commemoration of the establishment of Woman Suffrage in New-Jersey, July 2, 1776, recalls an interesting historical fact. For 31 years from 1776 to 1807, women had a constitutional right to vote, and in many cases actually did vote in New-Jersey. Election laws were enacted in which the words "he or she" and "his or her ballot" were used. The friends of Woman Suffrage claim that the absence of free schools and the existence of slavery gradually undermined the revolutionary spirit, and that the defeat of Thomas Jefferson in New-Jersey in the Presidential election of 1800 by the Federal votes of the women, led to their disfranchisement, in 1807, by a Democratic Legisla-

Uncle Richard Schell was, we believe, until a late date, a leading advocate of soft money, and now we regret to see it recorded that his arrest has been ordered in consequence of his misconception as to the manner in which certain loans of bonds advanced by Commodore Garrison were to be repaid. There seems to be a chronic misconception of the same sort general among soft-money advocates as to the repayment of Government loans. The loan to Mr. Schell was for his "accommodation." It does not lessen the responsibility of the Government to redeem its promises in gold, and at an early date, that the loans to it were advanced for its salvation.

A Beaver-st. pyrotechnist has attempted to make a "corner" in firecrackers. If he is successful he will deserve recognition also as a public benefactor. We certainly hope he will run the price up so high that the most desperately patriotic small boy will be unable to celebrate the Fourth after his peculiarly idiotic method.

PERSONAL.

President Bascom of Wisconsin University coming East to spend the Summer vacation

The Rev. Dr. Manning of Boston, who was covering from his illness, has had a relapse and is now The Rev. Dr. James A. Duncan has resigned

the presidency of Randolph Macon College at Ashland, Va., on account of failing health. The Hon, Edwards Pierrepont, Minister to England, sailed on Saturday in the steamer Britannia

for Liverpool. William J. Hoppin, the new Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James, accompanied him. Mr. John T. Ford of Baltimore has been elected President of the Free Excursion Society of that city-an association that is to furnish, during the hot

weather, weekly steamboat excursions, with food, medical aid, &c., to the nursing and sick mothers and the sickly children of the poor. Mr. Ford took out about 1,000 of these sufferers on an excursion hast Thursday. Miss Kate Field writes from London to The Louiscille Courier-Journal that "the two young elephants-twins in fact-brought home by the Wales, are now rejoicing in the names of Moody and Sankey, and are the recipients of picons attentions from admiring multitudes. What irreverent person haptized the twins I have not yet found out, but they bear up under the dispensation wonderfully well."

Miss Dickinson, The Boston Advertiser says, has just finished a new play. It is written in five acts,

trees, in one of the most romantic nocks on the eastern shore of the lake, and will be the Summer residence of Mrs. and Mr. Owen.

Victor Hugo's funeral eration, which was read at the grave of George Sand, contained the following passage: "She is the one great woman in this can tury whose mission was to finish the French Revolution and commence the revolution of humanity. Equality of the sexes being a branch of the equality of men, a grea woman was necessary. It was for a woman to prove woman was necessary. It was for a woman to prove that her mind might possess all gifts without losing a particle of her angelic nature, might be at once strong and gentle. George Sand was that woman. Happy is it that some one does honor to France when so many dis-grace it. George Sand is one of the glories of our age and country. She had a great heart like Barbès, a great mind like Baizac, and a great soul like Lamartine. To enumerate her masterpieces were needless, and a plagi-arism from the stores of universal memory. She was good, and accordingly she had detractors, but the in-suits to her were of that kind which posterity will count as glories."

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 25 .- Gov. Tilden has declined to deliver the university oration at the Commencement of Union College on Wednesday next. and Prof. Tayler Lewis will supply his place with an address to the alumni regarding the career of Dr. isaac W. Jackson, who this year celebrates his semi-centennial as a member of the Faculty.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cincinnati ticket has passed through its first week of criticism, and the worst thing its enemies have been able to say against it is that it is weak.

To the general inquiry, "What is the St. Louis Convention going to do?" the most frequent reply is, "Put its foot in it." This is a grand tribute to the genius of the glorious Democracy.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth has had a set-back in his anvass for the nomination for Governor of Louisiana. The Republican primaries in New-Orleans were held last week, and the Warmoth-Pinchback ticket was badly defeated by that of the Kellogg-Packard faction, which car-ried all but one ward.

If Gov. Tilden proves strong enough to weather the two-thirds rule at St. Louis, and carries off the nomination, there are several able Democratic newspapers scattered through the country which will have enough boiled crow to eat to keep them busy during the campaign. "Vas he reconciled?" exclaimed the Dutchman; "mine Gott, he had to be!" There seems to be some doubt as to whether

Judge Davis has or has not written a letter declining to be a candidate at St. Louis. The Judge probably stands by his assertion of four years ago, when, in accepting a nomination on a soft-mone, platform, he said: "The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by any American citizen."

At Cincinnati 378 votes made the nomination of the Convention; in the various ballots Mr. Blaine received the votes of 395 delegates. The fact may well e recalled for the benefit of those few foolish friends of Mr. Bristow who, to continue their petty warfare after the struggle is over, are representing the defeat of the candidate as a rebake and insult to the man. To them may be commended the wiser and manner polley of other creat rivals and their friends, who bury the past and are had to let bygones be bygones.

The Independents of California fall into line in support of Hayes and Wheeler. The San Francisco Bulletin, one of their most intelligent organs, says: "The better instincts of the Republican party triumphed in the selection of Hayes and Wheeler. We do not think that Mr. Hayes, if he should reach the Presidency, will expel men from office merely because others want their places. Upon him will devolve the serious business of inaugurating the Centennial policy. If he does it well, he will have a chance to secure in history fa place for his administration as prominent as those of Washington and Lincoln. Washington set the Government in motion; Lincoln purged it of the sin of slavery. It will not be a less notable work to reform its civil service."

Judge Davis seems to have a friend in The Chicago Times, a journal which is not in the habit of vasting sweet words on anybody; "It is generally as sumed that the St. Louis party cannot elect a President without New-York. The assumption rests upon the hypothesis that Illinois is certain for the Cincinnati can didate. It is an unsafe hypothesis. Illinois is not any nore certain to vote for the Cincinnati candidate than New-York is. If Judge Davis should happen to be nommated at St. Louis (a contingency that is most unlikely to happen) the 36 electoral votes of Illinois and Indiana ould be counted for the St. Louis candidate with a much better grounded confidence than the 35 electoral votes of New-York could be counted for Mr. Tilden should be be the St. Lenis candidate. Judge Davis would be a candidate who could be elected without the votes of New-York. In addition, he would be a candidate quite as likely to receive the votes of New-York as any other that it is possible to present."

The Hon. W. D. Porter, one of the delegates at large from South Carolina to St. Louis, has published a letter saying that he cannot attend the Convention on ecount of poor health, and declaring his choice to be Triden for President and Hendricks for Vice-President He says reform must be the issue of the next campaign. and adds: " Now, if reform is to be the issue, who in the Democratic party is the proper exponent of that issue Who is the proper standard-bearer in that great warfare i Who of our public men looms up above all others as the Great Reformer, taller than all the rest, like Saul among nis fellows, seen and known of all men ! Is it not Samuel J. Tilden of New-York; he who with undaunted courage and unrelaxing and remerseless vigor, and fearless of all personal consequences, has borne down upon the Rings, whether of Tammany or of the Canals, for a life and death struggle; has confronted their terrors; has exposed their pumarrings and corruptions, and dragged the per-petrators to the bar of justice, and consigned them to the dishment and infamy that are their just due!"

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Edwin Adams has sailed from San Fran-Mr. Barry Sullivan gave 235 performances

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport will pass the

Mr. F. A. Schwab sailed on Saturday for

Mr. Leonard Grover has reassumed the man-

Miss Eliza Weathersby will appear in Boston, a the 10th of July, as Gabriel, in the burlesque of Evangelino."

The bill will be changed to-night, at the

nion Square Theater, and the Yokes Family will be seen "A Bunch of Berries." San Francisco seems to be more than pleased with the Henry V. of Mr. George Rignoid and also with that of Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

Mr. George Honey, the distinguished come-lian, is passing a few days in New-Yors, prior to his de-parture for England, next saturday, in the China, from

Mr. Charles Fechter received a compliment-ary benefit at the California Theater, on the 11th inst, under the auspices of the French Amateur Society of

Mr. Napier Lothian, the leader of the band at the Boston Theater, is to preside over the music at Saratoga this Summer, and will give his first entertain-ment there on July 1.

Mr. Rowe has acted for two weeks, ending on the 24th inst., at Montreal. He appeared to good houses, as Waijion Stray and Mica ber. He will now proceed to San Francisco, where se w.ll fill an engagement at Baldwin's Acaemy ofd Music.

ment at Baldwin's Academy of d Music.

The drama of "Conscience" will be produced to-night at Hooley's Theater, Chicago, by the company from the Union Square Theater. This company has been acting "Ferreol" there to good houses. Mr. A. M. Paimer, the manager, is at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Edwin Booth is passing a few days at Mr. Edwin Booth 18 passing a few days at Greenwich, Connect, at the performance in Battimore in aid of the Maryland Lathes' Centennial Fund carned about \$2.000. On Thursday next Mr. Booth goes to Jong Branch to pass a few days with his mother, after which he will make a slow journey to San Francisco, where he will act in September at John McCuilough's Theater.

Miss Augusta Dargon is among the stars that Messrs Augusta Prince have energed to succeed each other next season at the Brookin Theater. Mass Dargon will appear early in the Autum, and will act Deborah and Lady Macbeth; and the public of this region will then have an opportunity of seeing, under suitable circumstances, one of the most carnest, ambitious, and competent actreases of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence continue to act in "The Mighty Dollar," at Wallack's Theater; Mr. Josep Murphy enters on his third week, at the Park Theater, I "The Kerry Gow;" "Pique", will be repeated at th Fifth Avenue Theater; Messrs. Kelly & Leon will mak

Mr. Conkling's candidacy, if meant other-

Fifth Avenue Theater; alesses, Kelly & Leon win make all comers merry with Negro Minstreis, at the Twenty-third Street Opera House; the Vokes Family will sport, at the Union Square; and there will be varieties at the Third Avenue Theater—where Mr. B. W. Hitchcock is making extensive preparation for a rousing celebration of the Fourth of July.

even a country where the birth of art was comparatively recent has been able to send a large collection of artistic work to Philadelphia.

In London the Americans are actively preparing to celebrator the Fourth with due honor. Minister Pierrepont, who left here yesterday, will no doubt arrive in good time to take part in the celebration, and thus invest it with greater importance. Dean Stanley has declined, on account of his recent bereavement, to attend the banquet, but offers to conduct Americans through Westminster Abbey, showing them the tombs of the illustrious dead

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THE COUNCIL AT ST. LOUIS

Continued from First Page. not been able to arouse much sympathy among

Southern delegates for their especial grievance-the

alleged failure of Gov. Tilden to give them that

support last Fall which they thought they had right to expect notwithstanding they trampled under foot all the traditions of the Democratic party and went crazy for soft money. Southern politicians did feel great resentment against Gov. Tilden when the conviction forced itself upon them for the first time that Gov. Allen was beaten; but that seems now to have passed entirely away, and very few votes from the South will be lost to New-York's Governor in the Convention on account of it. Gov. Tilden's enemies expected also that his consistent and uncompromising advocacy of honest currency would lose him Southern votes. Southern delegates. however, scarcely ask what a candidate's opinions on the financial issues are. The most of them have very positive ideas on the subject themselves, and some of them are inflationists; but they consider the whole question of the regulation of the currency as a matter of such minor importance when compared with the more important issue of their right to regulate their own affairs under the Constitution without military interference by the Administration, that the former occupies very little space in their political discussions. "It is a question of life and death with us in some parts of the South," said a Southern delegate; "it is more important for us to determine whether we shall have any use for money at all than to be wrangling over its regulation." As many of the stronger and more influential delegates from the South are advocates of hard money, they will take advantage of this indifference among the greater part of their associates, and the influence of the South is more likely to be thrown for sound cur-

Having failed to make any impression by accusing Gov. Tilden of being an advocate of hard money, the anti-Tilden men have enlarged on the schism in the Democratic party in New-York, and have as sured the Southern delegates that Gov. Tilden is the weakest candidate before the people in that State who could be nominated. Hendricks, Thurman, Bayard, or Hancock, they say, would secure the electoral vote of New-York, because either of them would receive the earnest and united support of the Democratic party, which Gov. Tilden cannot hope to secure. If Southern delegates can be made to believe this, Gov. Tilden cannot be nominated, and t is for this reason that it may with truth be said that the battle-ground of the Convention is in the Southern delegations. It is as yet very difficult to learn what effect the

rency than otherwise.

joint discussions of Tilden and anti-Tilden men have had. Each claims to have made the best impression, but the exact standing of the several delegations cannot be known until their meeting tomorrow. Generally it may be said that the South has a kindly feeling toward Tilden, and that he has very few active opponents from that section. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, it has been reported, arrived in St. Louis several days ago, and has been busily engaged in organizing Southern delegations for Gen. Hancock, with a view of defeating Gov. Tilden. The truth is that Gen. Lee did not arrive until this morning. His preference is for Senator Bayard, and while he may vote for Hancock, he will take no part in organizing delegations. He is not an opponent of Tilden any more than any other delegate who would prefer the nomination of some other man. Friends of Tilden claim the greater part of the Virginia delegation, and they will doubtless get considerable support from it. The Mississippi delegation has been looked upon as

one of the strongest in the Tilden column. One or two influential men in the delegation are not as enthusiastic as they might be, and fears are expressed by some of Tilden's friends that they may cause defection in the delegation should Tilden fail to be nominated on an early ballot. All except two or three of the delegation are now supporters of the New-York candidate, and they are instructed to vote as a unit.

Alabama is said to be divided as follows: Tilden, 6; Thurman, 1; Hancock, 1; Hendricks, 2. Like all the other Southern States, Alabama is not tenacious of its opinious, and Tilden may get the entire vote of the State if its delegates can be convinced that he is the strongest candidate.

Very little is known about the temper of the Arkansas delegation. The State Convention, instead of choosing delegates, appointed electors to name delegates. These selections have only been made within a day or two, and no meeting of them has yet been held.

Florida is claimed to be solid for Tilden; but is the delegates have no unity yet, even an informal one, their preferences cannot be positively reported. Conflicting reports are circulated concerning the standing of the Georgia delegation. One gentleman from that State who is generally well informed in reard to its politics and has had unusually good facilities for learning the preferences of delegates, reports that of the eleven votes which the State will cast seven will be thrown for Tilden and four for Bayard. The latter are complimentary votes, and will probably be cast for Tilden on the second or third ballot. Kentucky has generally been counted as solid for Tilden. The representatives of Tammany Hall have been working very industriously with a few of the delegates from this State, and report that they have made some impression; but friends of Gov. Tilden deny this and expect to hold the 12 votes as long as

they may be needed. The Louisiana delegation have arrived, and while there seems to be a strong Tilden sentiment among them no authoritative statement of their standing can yet be made. The anti-Tilden men having made an assault upon this delegation, a request was sent to Abram S. Hewitt of New-York that he would call upon the delegation and state the other side of the argument. He did so this morning, several of the anti-Tilden agitators being present by his request The effect of the speech which he made seemed to be favorable, and Gov. Tilden's managers confidently

expect to secure the greater part of the delegation. No marked changes in the Missouri delegation are reported. Several votes from this State will be cast on the first ballot for Col. Broadhead, but after this Gov. Tilden is expected to receive the support of about one-half of the delegation, the remainder being divided between Hendricks and Thurman.

Texas is probably solid for Gov. Tilden. The delegates from that State will never vote for any candidate who does not favor an early return to payments, and they will demand that the platform be unequivocialy for hard money.

MEETING OF THEDEN'S FRIENDS.

THE NORTH-WESTERN AND PACIFIC STATES PLAN-NING TO PRESENT TILDEN'S NAME TO THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES-THE ANTI-TILDEN MEN LOSING THEIR TEMPERS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Sr. Louis, June 25 .- The demonstration against

Gov. Tilden by New-York men does not seem to deter his friends in the other States from active work. A meeting was held this afternoon of committees representing the Michigan, Minnesota, and lows delegations, with a view to perfecting an organization of the North-Western States, by which Gov. Tilden's name may be presented to the South as the candidate of that section. to the fact that the Wisconsin delegation was unable to be represented the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow. It is the intention to make a solid organization of the North-Western States including Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska, to present Gov. Tilden's name to the Southern delegations, and as it is the wish of the Pacific Coast States to be admitted, the union of the two sections will doubtless be made Senator Barnum of Connecticut is said to have in charge a similar movement New-England. An impartial observer who has made a careful canvass of New-England reports it solid for Gov. Tilden, Two delegates from Massachusetts who may leave Tilden, will nevertheless vote for him on the first ballot; and the two New-Hampshire and Connecticut delegates who have been counted against Tilden it is now said will vote